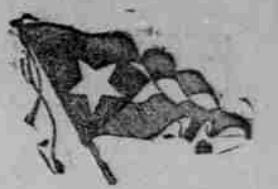




THE SALT LAKE HERALD



TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898

NUMBER 120

HOW SAMPSON'S WARSHIPS ANNIHILATED THE ENEMY

Destroyed Every Ship and Took 1,600 Prisoners,
Including the Admiral.

SPANIARDS MADE A DARING DASH, AND SAILED INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH

American Loss Was But One Killed and Two Wounded---
Spaniards Lost 500 Killed and Wounded.

Washington, July 4.—At 11:25 tonight the navy department posted the following translation of a cipher cablegram received from Commodore Watson. It is similar to that received today from Admiral Sampson, but contains the additional information that 550 Spaniards were killed or drowned, 160 wounded and 1,500 captured. Commodore Watson's dispatch follows:

"Playa del Este, July 4.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: At 9:30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased 45 miles to westward by the commander-in-chief, Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, surrendering to the Brooklyn, but was beached to prevent sinking. None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one sailor wounded. The Admiral Cervera, all commanders, with exception of Oquendo, about 70 other officers and 1,600 men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned and 160 injured, latter being cared for on Solace and Olivette. Have just arrived off Santiago in Marblehead to take charge while commander-in-chief is looking out for Cristobal Colon."

SAMPSON'S REPORT.

Washington, July 4.—The secretary of the navy has received the following:

"Playa (via Hayti), To Secretary of Navy, 3:15 a. m., Siboney, July 4.—The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. No one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9:30 a. m. and at 2 p. m. the last, the Cristobal Colon, had run ashore six miles west of Santiago, and had let down her colors."

The Infanta Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya were forced ashore, burned and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed within four miles of the port. Loss, one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gunfire explosions and drowning.

About 1,200 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn. "SAMPSON."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Sampson's Warships Made Quick Work of the Enemy.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Ten miles west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, July 4, 4 p. m.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lies today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and 1,600 to 1,800 of his soldiers and sailors are held as prisoners of war by the United States.

The Spaniards, when they found they would be permitted to live, adapted themselves comfortably to the situation, rolled their cigarettes and began playing cards among themselves.

The American victory is complete, and according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted. Admiral Cervera made a gallant dash for liberty and the preservation of his ships as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare.

In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape from the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

FRIGHTFUL CARNAGE.

The Americans saw him the moment he left and commenced the work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed.

The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the

mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the grimmest hand of American civility, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous hands of Cuban soldiers, hiding in the bushes on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One after another of the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore ten to fifteen miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them, and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles. Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air, and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand, or else the rocks ground their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched forward on sideways with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

CERVERA'S SURRENDER.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton, and asked to be taken aboard the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester, and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded admiral, and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed the admiral at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

PURSUIT OF THE COLON.

At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been ashore and burned for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But what a scene the smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon attained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at good speed, and the American ships followed her, all of them firing at her constantly, and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. There seemed no possibility whatever for her escape, and while her fate is not definitely known at this hour, it can be readily imagined from the words of Captain Kobley D. Evans, of the Iowa, who turned from the westward, with 350 prisoners of the Vizcaya, just as the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda was leaving the dispatch.

In answer to an inquiry, he shouted through the megaphone: "I left the Cristobal Colon far to the westward, an hour ago, and the Oregon was giving about half a mile south. The insurgents down with the others, and we will have a Fourth of July celebration in Santiago tomorrow."

Captain Evans, who had been in the thick of the engagement up to the time he took the Vizcaya officers and crew from the shore, said that to the best of his knowledge, not one American ship had been struck.

The torpedo boat Ericson, which also returned from the westward at about the same time, made a similar report, saying it was believed no man was injured on board the American ships, though another report had it that one man was killed on board the Brooklyn, which could not be verified as this dispatch was sent.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY.

There is no means of telling now what the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to have been very heavy, as the prisoners in custody report their decks strewn with dead and wounded in great numbers, and besides there is a statement that many bodies could be seen fastened to the pieces of wreckage floating in the sea after the fight was over. A large number of the Spanish wounded were removed to the American ships.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago harbor was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor, the flagship New York was seven miles away, steaming to the eastward toward Juragua, the military base, nine miles east of Morro.

The New York was out of the fight altogether at every stage, but she immediately put about and followed the others.

The New York immediately put about and followed the other vessels in the race to the westward and overtook them in time to join the chase for the Cristobal Colon, after the other Spaniards had been destroyed by the Brooklyn, the Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester and other ships of the fleet.

Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, had her usual position at the extreme western end of the line, ten

(Continued on Page 2.)



ACTING ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON.
WHOSE FLEET DESTROYED THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

DEWEY CELEBRATED THE DAY

American Forces Were to Attack Manila on the
Fourth of July.

How the Ladrone Islands Were Seized---Another Spanish Gunboat
Surrendered to Dewey.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Hongkong, July 4.—The United States dispatch boat Zafiro, which arrived here early this morning from Cavite, with the report that the American troops arrived on June 30, reports also that Admiral Dewey, when the Zafiro left on July 1, was planning to attack Manila with the fleet and troops on July 4.

In addition to the Spanish governor of the Ladrone Islands, the Charleston brought 40 officers prisoners of war to Cavite.

The gunboat Hugh McCulloch captured this afternoon the gunboat Leyte, Admiral Dewey offered to parole the crew, but they declined, because they feared to be court-martialed and shot.

Captain Concha, late commander of the Spanish third-class unprotected cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, which was sunk at the battle of Cavite, commands Leyte with 400 sailors. A thousand mixed troops are camped about half a mile south. The insurgents are, apparently, the Zafiro reports, afraid to leave Cavite.

Artachio, the insurgent leader who was arrested by Aguinaldo, will, the insurgents think, be shot, as General Aguinaldo fears a conspiracy against himself.

SEIZURE OF LADRONES.

Manila, via Hongkong, July 4.—The United States troops on the transports City of Sydney, City of Pekin and Australia, conveyed by the United States cruiser Charleston, arrived off Cavite at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, after an eventful voyage. On the way here the Charleston called at Guahan, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, the group in the Pacific which belonged to Spain, took possession of the whole group, made prisoners of Governor General Marina, his staff and the entire military force, and raised the stars and stripes over the ruins of Santa Cruz fort in the harbor of San Luis Dapra.

The troops are in good condition, and our only loss was Private Hutchinson, of the First Oregon, who died on the City of Sydney on June 29 and was buried at sea on June 21.

DEWEY'S REPORT.

Another Spanish Gunboat Surrendered to the Americans.

Washington, July 4.—Admiral Dewey's telegram to the navy department is given out as follows:

Hongkong, July 4. Cavite, July 1.—Three transports and the Charleston arrived yesterday. The Charleston captured the Ladrone Islands, June 21. No resistance. Brought Spanish officers

from the garrison, six officers and 54 men, to Manila. On June 29 the Spanish gun vessel Leyte came out of a river and surrendered to me, having exhausted ammunition and food in repelling attacks by insurgents. She had on board 52 officers and 94 men, naval and military.

(Signed)

Adjutant General Corbin has received the following, via Hongkong, July 3, from General Anderson, who commanded the first military expedition to the Philippines:

"Cavalry, artillery and riding horses desirable; can get limited number draught animals here."

(Signed)

"ANDERSON."

SPANIARDS ARRANGED.

Ardent Supporter of Spain Goes Over to Insurgents.

Manila, June 27 (via Hongkong, July 4).—A prominent resident of the Philippines, Senor Buenavista, recently arrived at Cavite, ostensibly to intercede with Senor Aguinaldo in behalf of the Spaniards, but he has been imprisoned under suspicion that he intended to kill General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and claim the reward of \$5,000 offered for his life by the Spanish government. The prisoner has written a remarkable letter to Captain General Augusti, explaining that he had always been an ardent supporter of Spain, that he raised a corps of volunteers, and that he had made various sacrifices for the Spanish cause, only to find that his efforts were wasted. He added:

"The Spaniards were unable or unwilling to perform their share of defense, and the native volunteers bore the brunt of the fighting, the Spaniards shirking their duty like cowards, bunglers and a perjured, wretch-ridden, inferior race. God decrees that they have no right to govern, and it would be better to surrender and avoid the massacre which will inevitably follow a protracted struggle."

The writer concludes with advising Captain General Augusti in the meantime to guarantee the safe conduct of all who wish to leave the country, and the protection of those who remain after July 4.

The British employees of the railroad have paid a visit by a steamship to the Dapunan terminus. They found the town in the possession of the Spaniards, and the country around it in the hands of the insurgents, who are using the railway extensively. The Spaniards are demolishing the celebrated botanical gardens of Manila, and damage has been done to the church of Santa Ana. It is alleged that it was shelled by the insurgents, but in reality the damage was done by the Spaniards.

(Continued on Page 3.)

SPANIARDS AT SANTIAGO DECLINE TO SURRENDER

Shafter Will Commence Bombardment of the City
At Noon Today.

SAYS HE HAS THE PLACE SURROUNDED
AND IS MASTER OF THE SITUATION

Five Thousand Spanish Reinforcements Arrived Yesterday
---Temporary Suspension of Hostilities.

Washington, July 4.—Following is correspondence of General Shafter as to the surrender of Santiago:

Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.—Hon. W. A. Alger, secretary of war, Washington. Headquarters Fifth army corps, July 4.—The following is my demand for the surrender of Santiago:

"Headquarters United States forces, near San Juan river, Cuba, July 3, 1898, 8:30 a. m. To the commanding general of the Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba, Sir: I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. F. SHAFTER.

"Major General."

Following is the Spanish reply with which Colonel Dorst has just returned at 6:20 p. m.:

"Santiago de Cuba, 2 p. m., July 3, 1898. His excellency, the general commanding the forces of the United States, San Juan river, Sir: I have the honor to reply to your communication of today, written at 8:30 a. m., and received at 1 p. m., demanding the surrender of this city, on the contrary case, announcing to me that you will bombard this city and that I advise foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender, and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully,

JOS. TARAL.

"Commander-in-Chief Fourth Corps."

NON-COMBATANTS WANT TIME.

"The British, Portuguese, Chinese and Norwegian consuls have come to my line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if non-combatants can leave the city before 10 o'clock, and other points, and ask until 10 o'clock of the 3rd instant before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I cannot do for want of transportation to Caney, which is 15 miles from my landing."

The following is my reply:

"The Commanding General Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:

"Sir.—In consideration of the request of the consuls and officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interest of the poor women and children who will suffer greatly by their continued departure from the city, I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon of the 5th, provided during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, W. R. SHAFTER."

"Major General, U. S. A."

MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

General Miles has received two dispatches from General Shafter. The first, in one General Shafter says: "I feel that I am master of the situation, and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

The second, General Shafter says: "My demand for surrender of Santiago still being considered by Spanish authorities."

One of these dispatches was in response to congratulations from General Miles, in the course of which he said: "I expect to be with you in one week, with strong reinforcements."

General Shafter's reply is as follows: "Playa del Este, July 2.—General Miles, Washington: Fifth Army Corps, Near Santiago, July 2.—I thank you in the name of the exultant men of this army for the command for splendid tribute of praise which you have accorded. They bore themselves as American soldiers. Your telegram, which came from the Sixth cavalry, under the direction of Colonel Stedman, and the bodies of their fallen comrades, there they remained fighting valiantly to the end."

They refused to give way, but continued the work with their muskets, on flanking the American line, as it came over the trenches. One volley which came from the Sixth cavalry, under the direction of Colonel Stedman, and the bodies of their fallen comrades, there they remained fighting valiantly to the end."

This was the charge in which the Sixth, Third, Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the rough riders all dismounted, and in which the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second infantry and the Seventy-first New York were engaged, led in person by General Hawkins. He was almost the first man on the summit, standing there, sword in hand, a target for bullets, cheering on his men. Lieutenant Lyons of the Twenty-fourth distinguished himself by deeds of personal gallantry, and there were many others.

After the trenches and redoubts were taken came a bold attempt by the Spaniards to recover them. This occasioned the fiercest fighting, and the greatest loss of the day. When the Spaniards broke behind the hill and passed between the reserves, who came forward with a rush upon our breathless men, striking and breaking the line in several places, their impetuosity for several minutes well nigh made our boys waver. Then, rallying gallantly, they staggered forward, carrying confusion into the enemy. As the Spaniards fled towards the city they were shot down like rats.

In all 19 Red Cross hospital flags floated from the buildings of Santiago during the day. From at least two the firing was continuous. Several of our regiments became entangled in the bush and fired into one another. The stragglers were exceptionally few.

Bombardment Postponed.

London, July 4.—The Evening News says a dispatch has been received at the foreign office here from the British consul at Santiago de Cuba, saying he has obtained a postponement of the bombardment of the city to enable 200 non-combatants to leave the city. The consul and the British subjects will embark on board ship in the harbor.

SUNDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

General Pando Arrives With 5,000 Reinforcements For Santiago.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Off Juragua, on Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, Sunday, July 3, 10 p. m. (via Port Antonio, Ja-

maica, and Kingston, Jamaica, July 4, 12:45 p. m.)—General Shafter today demanded an instant and unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused. The American general, in sending his demand, warned all foreign residents out of the city before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning (July 4), at which hour the bombardment would, he said, begin.

The only nurse General Linera took was that no Cubans would be permitted to leave tomorrow.

This evening, Lieutenant Colonel Astor of General Shafter's staff, was informed by a courier that the Spanish generals were considering terms of surrender. The courier's report, however, is altogether unconfirmed, and is discredited by General Shafter.

Tonight the men are anxious for a general engagement on the Fourth of July, but the officers do not expect it. The general belief is that the crushing of Admiral Cervera's fleet entirely changes the situation, now that Admiral Sampson can enter the harbor and the army and navy can make a combined attack on the city. It is not believed that General Shafter will make a decisive move until the question is definitely settled.

Admiral Sampson and General Shafter had arranged for a conference this morning, and an escort of cavalry was at the dock here awaiting Admiral Sampson and his staff. Admiral Cervera's death report, coming from the New York to leave the harbor and rush to the scene of conflict. The conference was interrupted to wipe out the Spanish fleet, but will doubtless be resumed.

General Pando, with 5,000 reinforcements, reached Santiago at noon today, General Cervera's death report, coming from the New York to leave the harbor and rush to the scene of conflict. The conference was interrupted to wipe out the Spanish fleet, but will doubtless be resumed.

The army half mad with delight over the crushing of the Spanish fleet.

A DESPERATE ASSAULT.

Lyons of the Twenty-fourth Distinguished Himself By Bravery.

General Shafter's Headquarters, July 2, 3 a. m., by the Associated Press Boat Dauntless (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 3, 10:15 p. m.)—As the wounded continued to come in, it was found that the number of the killed and wounded had been largely under-estimated. It is believed that the number will reach at least 500, and possibly 1,000. It is remarkable that in so large a number of wounded, so few amputations are necessary.

The character of the fighting in storming the main redoubt was not fully realized until after the firing had ceased last night. The entrenchments lay west of the hills. Without cover, the Americans, in their advance up the slope, were for fully 300 yards exposed to the volley fire of men protected to the shoulders in rifle pits. But they carried the trenches by successive rushes, pausing and huddling behind each successive line of defense, and then from the rain of bullets, like storm driven sheep. The wounded were dragged out of the death hall. After each pause, the men, undaunted, pushed on, and when they reached the trenches, the latter were full to the brim with the enemy's dead. The Spaniards had fled over the summit of the hill, but standing upon the bodies of their fallen comrades, there they remained fighting valiantly to the end."

They refused to give way, but continued the work with their muskets, on flanking the American line, as it came over the trenches. One volley which came from the Sixth cavalry, under the direction of Colonel Stedman, and the bodies of their fallen comrades, there they remained fighting valiantly to the end."

This was the charge in which the Sixth, Third, Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the rough riders all dismounted, and in which the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second infantry and the Seventy-first New York were engaged, led in person by General Hawkins. He was almost the first man on the summit, standing there, sword in hand, a target for bullets, cheering on his men. Lieutenant Lyons of the Twenty-fourth distinguished himself by deeds of personal gallantry, and there were many others.

After the trenches and redoubts were taken came a bold attempt by the Spaniards to recover them. This occasioned the fiercest fighting, and the greatest loss of the day. When the Spaniards broke behind the hill and passed between the reserves, who came forward with a rush upon our breathless men, striking and breaking the line in several places, their impetuosity for several minutes well nigh made our boys waver. Then, rallying gallantly, they staggered forward, carrying confusion into the enemy. As the Spaniards fled towards the city they were shot down like rats.

In all 19 Red Cross hospital flags floated from the buildings of Santiago during the day. From at least two the firing was continuous. Several of our regiments became entangled in the bush and fired into one another. The stragglers were exceptionally few.

Bombardment Postponed.

London, July 4.—The Evening News says a dispatch has been received at the foreign office here from the British consul at Santiago de Cuba, saying he has obtained a postponement of the bombardment of the city to enable 200 non-combatants to leave the city. The consul and the British subjects will embark on board ship in the harbor.